REPORT OF THE AUDIT OF THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY SHERIFF

For The Year Ended December 31, 2006



CRIT LUALLEN AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

AUDIT EXAMINATION OF THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY SHERIFF

For The Year Ended December 31, 2006

The Auditor of Public Accounts has completed the Montgomery County Sheriff's audit for the year ended December 31, 2006. Based upon the audit work performed, the financial statement presents fairly, in all material respects, the revenues, expenditures, and excess fees in conformity with the regulatory basis of accounting.

Financial Condition:

Excess fees decreased by \$28,088 from the prior year, resulting in excess fees of \$14,733 as of December 31, 2006. Revenues increased by \$231,991 from the prior year and expenditures increased by \$260,079.

Report Comment:

• The Sheriff's Office Lacks Adequate Segregation Of Duties Over Disbursements

Deposits:

The Sheriff's deposits were insured and collateralized by bank securities or bonds.

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The Honorable B. D. Wilson, Jr., Montgomery County Judge/Executive The Honorable Fred Shortridge, Montgomery County Sheriff Members of the Montgomery County Fiscal Court

Independent Auditor's Report

We have audited the accompanying statement of revenues, expenditures, and excess fees regulatory basis of the Sheriff of Montgomery County, Kentucky, for the year ended December 31, 2006. This financial statement is the responsibility of the Sheriff. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this financial statement based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and the Audit Guide for County Fee Officials issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts, Commonwealth of Kentucky. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement is free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statement. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

As described in Note 1, the Sheriff's office prepares the financial statement on a regulatory basis of accounting that demonstrates compliance with the laws of Kentucky, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In our opinion, the financial statement referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the revenues, expenditures, and excess fees of the Sheriff for the year ended December 31, 2006, in conformity with the regulatory basis of accounting described in Note 1.

In accordance with <u>Government Auditing Standards</u>, we have also issued our report dated April 23, 2007 on our consideration of the Sheriff's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with <u>Government Auditing Standards</u> and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.



The Honorable B.D. Wilson, Jr., Montgomery County Judge/Executive The Honorable Fred Shortridge, Montgomery County Sheriff Members of the Montgomery County Fiscal Court

Based on the results of our audit, we have presented the accompanying comment and recommendation, included herein, which discusses the following report comment:

• The Sheriff's Office Lacks Adequate Segregation Of Duties Over Disbursements

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Sheriff and Fiscal Court of Montgomery County, Kentucky, and the Commonwealth of Kentucky and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these interested parties.

Respectfully submitted,

Crit Luallen

Auditor of Public Accounts

April 23, 2007

MONTGOMERY COUNTY FRED SHORTRIDGE, SHERIFF STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND EXCESS FEES - REGULATORY BASIS

For The Year Ended December 31, 2006

Revenues

State - Kentucky Law Enforcement Foundation Program Fund		\$ 50,030
State Fees For Services: Finance and Administration Cabinet		23,221
Circuit Court Clerk: Sheriff Security Service Fines and Fees Collected	\$ 14,348 6,967	21,315
Fiscal Court	<u> </u>	418,787
riscai Court		410,707
County Clerk - Delinquent Taxes		4,191
Commission On Taxes Collected		292,968
Other Fees On Tax Collections:		
Sheriff's Penalty On Taxes	40,814	
Advertising Costs	3,385	
Advertising Fees	 5,150	49,349
Fees Collected For Services:		
Auto Inspections	10,560	
Accident and Police Reports	984	
Serving Papers	53,622	
Carrying Concealed Deadly Weapon Permits	 5,600	70,766
Other:		
City of Maysville	97,721	
Montgomery County Schools	44,262	
Transports	6,527	
Miscellaneous	5,784	
Champions	13,800	168,094
Interest Earned		8,087
Borrowed Money:		
State Advancement		 125,000
Total Revenues		 1,231,808

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

FRED SHORTRIDGE, SHERIFF

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND EXCESS FEES - REGULATORY BASIS For The Year Ended December 31, 2006 (Continued)

Expenditures

Operating Expenditures and Capital Outlay:		
Personnel Services-		
Deputies' Salaries	\$ 541,952	
KLEFPF Pay	43,646	
Overtime	25,343	
Employee Benefits-		
Employer's Share Social Security	41,884	
Employer's Share Retirement	7,100	
Employer's Share Hazardous Duty Retirement	140,695	
Employer Paid Health Insurance	79,628	
Unemployment Insurance	4,111	
Contracted Services-		
Advertising	57	
Materials and Supplies-		
Office Materials and Supplies	11,211	
Uniforms	590	
Auto Expense-		
Gasoline	59,128	
Maintenance and Repairs	4,933	
Other Charges-		
Conventions and Travel	1,018	
Dues	533	
Postage	43	
Training	944	
Carrying Concealed Deadly Weapon Permits	3,600	
Fiscal Court Reimbursement	5,667	
Miscellaneous	4,650	
Capital Outlay-		
Office Equipment	7,783	
Technical Equipment	 12,968	\$ 997,484
Debt Service:		
State Advancement	125,000	
Vehicle Lease	 16,995	 141,995
Total Expenditures		 1,139,479

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

FRED SHORTRIDGE, SHERIFF

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND EXCESS FEES - REGULATORY BASIS For The Year Ended December 31, 2006

(Continued)

Net Revenues	\$ 92,329
Less: Statutory Maximum	 74,294
	10.025
Excess Fees	18,035
Less: Training Incentive Benefit	3,302
Excess Fees Due Fiscal Court for 2006	14,733
Payments to Fiscal Court - April 23, 2007	 14,733
Balance Due Fiscal Court At Completion of Audit	\$ 0

MONTGOMERY COUNTY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT

December 31, 2006

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Fund Accounting

A fee official uses a fund to report on the results of operations. A fund is a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain government functions or activities.

A fee official uses a fund for fees to account for activities for which the government desires periodic determination of the excess of revenues over expenditures to facilitate management control, accountability, and compliance with laws.

B. Basis of Accounting

KRS 64.820 directs the fiscal court to collect any amount, including excess fees, due from the Sheriff as determined by the audit. KRS 134.310 requires the Sheriff to settle excess fees with the fiscal court at the time he files his final settlement with the fiscal court.

The financial statement has been prepared on a regulatory basis of accounting, which demonstrates compliance with the laws of Kentucky and is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Under this regulatory basis of accounting revenues and expenditures are generally recognized when cash is received or disbursed with the exception of accrual of the following items (not all-inclusive) at December 31 that may be included in the excess fees calculation:

- Interest receivable
- Collection on accounts due from others for 2006 services
- Reimbursements for 2006 activities
- Tax commissions due from December tax collections
- Payments due other governmental entities for payroll
- Payments due vendors for goods or services provided in 2006

The measurement focus of a fee official is upon excess fees. Remittance of excess fees is due to the County Treasurer in the subsequent year.

C. Cash and Investments

At the direction of the fiscal court, KRS 66.480 authorizes the Sheriff's office to invest in the following, including but not limited to, obligations of the United States and of its agencies and instrumentalities, obligations and contracts for future delivery or purchase of obligations backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, obligations of any corporation of the United States government, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of this state, and certificates of deposit issued by or other interest-bearing accounts of any bank or savings and loan institution which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or which are collateralized, to the extent uninsured, by any obligation permitted by KRS 41.240(4).

MONTGOMERY COUNTY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT December 31, 2006 (Continued)

Note 2. Employee Retirement System

The county officials and employees have elected to participate in the County Employees Retirement System (CERS), pursuant to KRS 78.530 administered by the Board of Trustees of the Kentucky Retirement Systems. This is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer, defined benefit pension plan that covers all eligible full-time employees and provides for retirement, disability, and death benefits to plan members.

Benefit contributions and provisions are established by statute. Nonhazardous covered employees are required to contribute 5.0 percent of their salary to the plan. The county's contribution rate for nonhazardous employees was 10.98 percent for the first six months and 13.19 percent for the last six months of the year. Hazardous covered employees are required to contribute 8 percent of their salary to the plan. The county's contribution rate for hazardous employees was 25.01 percent for the first six months and 28.21 percent for the last six months of the year.

Benefits fully vest on reaching five years of service for nonhazardous employees. Aspects of benefits for nonhazardous employees include retirement after 27 years of service or age 65. Aspects of benefits for hazardous employees include retirement after 20 years of service or age 55.

Historical trend information pertaining to CERS' progress in accumulating sufficient assets to pay benefits when due is presented in the Kentucky Retirement Systems' annual financial report which is a matter of public record. This report may be obtained by writing the Kentucky Retirement Systems, 1260 Louisville Road, Frankfort, Kentucky 40601-6124, or by telephone at (502) 564-4646.

Note 3. Deposits

The Sheriff maintained deposits of public funds with depository institutions insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) as required by KRS 66.480(1)(d). According to KRS 41.240(4), the depository institution should pledge or provide sufficient collateral which, together with FDIC insurance, equals or exceeds the amount of public funds on deposit at all times. In order to be valid against the FDIC in the event of failure or insolvency of the depository institution, this pledge or provision of collateral should be evidenced by an agreement between the Sheriff and the depository institution, signed by both parties, that is (a) in writing, (b) approved by the board of directors of the depository institution or its loan committee, which approval must be reflected in the minutes of the board or committee, and (c) an official record of the depository institution.

Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a depository institution failure, the Sheriff's deposits may not be returned. The Sheriff does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk but rather follows the requirements of KRS 41.240(4). As of December 31, 2006, all deposits were covered by FDIC insurance or a properly executed collateral security agreement.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT December 31, 2006 (Continued)

Note 4. Lease

The office of the Sheriff was committed to a lease agreement with Xerox to lease a copy machine as well as provide for maintenance and supplies for the Sheriff's office. The original agreement required a monthly payment of \$178 for 60 months to be completed on September 20, 2009. Nine months into the agreement, the copier was upgraded causing the monthly payment amount to be increased to \$184. The total remaining balance of the agreement was \$6,072 as of December 31, 2006.

REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS



The Honorable B.D. Wilson, Jr., Montgomery County Judge/Executive The Honorable Fred Shortridge, Montgomery County Sheriff Members of the Montgomery County Fiscal Court

> Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting And On Compliance And Other Matters Based On An Audit Of The Financial Statement Performed In Accordance With Government Auditing Standards

We have audited the statement of revenues, expenditures, and excess fees - regulatory basis of the Montgomery County Sheriff for the year ended December 31, 2006, and have issued our report thereon dated April 23, 2007. The Sheriff's financial statement is prepared in accordance with a basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in <u>Government Auditing Standards</u> issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the Montgomery County Sheriff's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Montgomery County Sheriff's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Montgomery County Sheriff's internal control over financial reporting.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. However as discussed below, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be significant deficiencies.

A control deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the entity's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with the regulatory basis of accounting such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the entity's financial statement that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control over financial reporting.



Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting And On Compliance And Other Matters Based On An Audit Of The Financial Statement Performed In Accordance With Government Auditing Standards (Continued)

We consider the deficiency described in the accompanying comment and recommendation to be a significant deficiency in internal control over financial reporting.

• The Sheriff's Office Lacks Adequate Segregation Of Duties Over Disbursements

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statement will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control. Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in the internal control that might be significant deficiencies and, accordingly, would not necessarily disclose all significant deficiencies that are also considered to be material weaknesses. However, we do not believe that the significant deficiency described above is a material weakness.

Compliance And Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Montgomery County Sheriff's financial statement for the year ended December 31, 2006, is free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance that are required to be reported under Government Auditing Standards.

The Montgomery County Sheriff's response to the finding identified in our audit is described in the accompanying comment and recommendation. We did not audit the Sheriff's response and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of management, the Montgomery County Fiscal Court, and the Kentucky Governor's Office for Local Development and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Respectfully submitted,

Crit Luallen

Auditor of Public Accounts



MONTGOMERY COUNTY FRED SHORTRIDGE, SHERIFF COMMENT AND RECOMMENDATION

For The Year Ended December 31, 2006

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS:	
None.	
INTERNAL CONTROL – SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY:	
The Sheriff's Office Lacks Adequate Segregation Of Duties Over Disbursements	
The Sheriff has a lack of adequate segregation of duties over disbursements. The bookkeeper prepares all payments for disbursements including payroll and podisbursements ledger. The bookkeeper also prepares the quarterly financial report a bank reconciliation. By not segregating these duties, there is an increased risk of misar	osts to the and monthly

of assets either by error or fraud. In order to reduce this risk, we recommend the Sheriff either segregate these duties or have another independent person reconcile the quarterly financial report and monthly bank statement to the receipts and disbursements ledgers. Approval should be

documented on the bank reconciliation as well as the receipts and disbursements ledgers.

Sheriff's Response:

 $We'll \ consider \ recommendation \ and \ work \ on \ ways \ to \ improve.$

INTERNAL CONTROL - MATERIAL WEAKNESSES:

None.

PRIOR YEAR:

The Sheriff's Office Lacks Adequate Segregation of Duties - Comment repeated.